rect invitation to the Boxers to murder the Ministers on their way to the coast, and therefore our Government proposes to leave it to Mr. Conger himself whether he regards it safe to leave Pekin if the opportunity is held out. In reply to a suggestion of the wily Li Hung that the Ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien Tsin, provided the powers would engage not to march on Pekin, our Government refused to enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger, and insisted that responsibility for their protection rested on the Chinese Government, and that power to deliver at Tien Tsin presupposed power to protect and open communication. Li wanted to know whether, if free communication were established between Ministers and Governments, it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Pekin pending negotiations. Our Government did not submit this to the other powers but declared that

tions. Our Government did not submi

this to the other powers, but declared that free communication with its representatives was demanded as an absolute right, and that since the Chinese Government admitted that it possessed the power to give communication it put itself in an unfriendly attitude by refusing it. The messages were from Hay to Goodnow to Li Hung Chang.

The President and Cabinet met upon the former's return to the city, the session

the former's return to the city, the session being confined almost entirely to the Chi-

nese situation. Secretary Hay's course was approved, and it was expressed that

the covert threats thrown out by Li and

other Viceroys as to disaster that might overtake the legationers if the advance of

the allies was insisted upon was a diplo-matic "bluff."

The statement of July 30 from the

Tsung li Yamen, stating that the Minis-ters in Pekin were safe and well, con-

"At present consultations are going on

for the protection of various Ministers go-

ing to Tien Tsin for temporary shelter, which will soon be concluded satisfactori-

ly. But as fighting is going on in Tien Tsin it is inexpedient that cipher tele-grams should be sent."

This aunouncement, suggesting a close of diplomatic relations, was also regarded as a "bluff," but indicated the defiant attitude of the Chinese Government, and it

was believed that the assertion was made

directly at the United States because of its direct demand for communication with

its Minister. While this message was

sent to the powers, our Government's posi-tion was that it was not an official answer

by the Chinese Government to the demand for communication with Conger.

ASSURANCES OF SAFETY.

Cumulative testimony was not wanting

during the past week that the foreign Ministers and those associated with them were alive and safe. The most important

to us of the dispatches conveying this was from Minister Conger, received at Tien

Tsin July 27, and reading:
"Since July 16, by agreement, there has been no firing. We have provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. If

several weeks, but little ammunition. It they continue to shell us as they have done, we cannot hold out long, and a complete massacre will follow. I hope relief can come soon. We are glad to hear of the victory at Tien Tsin, but regret the terrible cost. All safe and well."

Messages were sent by other foreign representatives to their Governments. Lieut-Col. Shiba, of Japan, in his message, in a dispatch dated the 23d, saying that they had been daily attacked by Chinese soldiers, but by a supreme effort they were still making a defense and waiting with great anxiety for the arrival of an army. He said that 60 Europeans had

army. He said that 60 Europeans had been killed.

them continually, the enemy being enter-prising but cowardly. He said the Chinese Government had done nothing to help the Legationers. No time was to be lost if a terrible massacre was to be avoided. It seems that the foreigners owed their safety up to July 21 not to Government protection, but apparently to the scarcity of Chinese ammunition and to the fear of the Tien Tsin victories

of the Tien Tsin victories.

An official telegram from the Tsung li
Yamen asserted that the Ministers were

ORIGINAL CONGER TELEGRAM.

Consul Fowler told the State Depart

ment last week that he had obtained the

dispatch. The dispatch was dated July 17, redated July 18 by the Chinese au-

thorities, it having apparently been writ-ten on the former day and sent the next. The Governor of Shantung sent the dis-

patch to Fowler, at his request, by cour-ier, who made the journey in five days, which ordinarily takes 12. When Minister

original copy of Mr. Conger's first-rece

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, states in a letter under date of July 24, that they were then surround-ed by Imperial troops who were firing on them continually, the enemy being enter-

tained this also:

respect to the remains of their beloved extensive preparations for funeral obsequies had been made by the thousands who had known him in life, and other thousands who had learned to love him, and now mourned his death.

AT REST IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY. reached Springfield, where the old friends and neighbors received reverently back and neighbors received reverently back and yet be charitable; how to hate wrong the dust of the beloved dead. Funeral and all oppression, and yet not treasure services were held, and for 24 hours the catafalque remained in the Half of the his people, from the highest to the lowest. House of Representatives, where thousands of tear-dimmed eyes gazed for the last time upon the dear familiar face. Then. on the morning of the 4th of May, a sorrow ing procession escorted the remains on their last journey, to the beautiful grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery. And in that calm retreat, hallowed by Sabbath stillness, he rests from the care and turmoil of his troubled life, while around him nature spreads her loveliness and peace. And o'er his grave the little children's hands shall scatter flowers, and maidens drop the tear of sweet sincerity, and youth quicken its aspirations for a noble life. And here shall come the gray-haired soldier of that stormy war, to salute reverently his great commander's tomb. And here be paid the loving homage of the dusky race that he redeemed; no fragrance of Summer blooms could be sweeter to him than their prayers, nor the dews of heaven fall gentler than their tears upon his dust. And pilgrims from every land, who value human worth and human liberty, shall hither bring their tribute sof respect. And here, long as our Government endures, shall throng his patriot countrymen, not idly to lament his loss, but to resolve "that from this honored dead they take increased devotion to the cause for which he gave the last full measure of devotion; that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This man, whose homely face you look

Was one of Nature's masterful great

Born with strong arms, that unfought battles won;

Direct of speech and cunning with the

Chosen for large designs, he had the art Of winning with his humor, and he went Straight to his mark, which was the human heart; Wise, too, for what he could not break,

Upon his back a more than Atlas-load.

The burden of the Commonwealth, was He stooped, and rose up to it, though the

Shot suddenly downwards, not a whit

dismayed. Hold, warriers, councilors, kings!-all now

To this dear benefactor of the Race. R. H. STODDARD.

WALT WHITMAN'S POEM ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DEATH.

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is

The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won; The port is near, the bells I hear, the people

While follow eyes the steady keel, the

O the bleeding drops of red. Where on the deck my Captain lies Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells; Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you

the bugie trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—

for you the shores a crowding;
for you they call, the swaying mass, their
eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head;

It is some dream that on the deck You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captian does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no

pulse nor will; The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its

voyage closed and done; From fearful trip the victor ship comes in

Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells! But I, with mournful tread.

with object won;

Walk the deck my Captain lies, Fallen cold and dead.

REV. DR. GURLEY'S SERMON AT THE FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON.

The people confided in our lamented President with a firm and loving confidence, which no other man enjoyed since the days of Washington. He deserved it well, and deserved it all. He merited it by his character and by his acts, and by the whole tenor and tone and spirit of his life He was wise, simple and sincere, plain and honest, truthful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgment was calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and clear beyond a question; always and everywher he aimed and endeavored to be right and to do right. He gave his personal considera tion to all matters, whether great or small. How firmly and well he occupied his posi-tion, and met all its grave demands in seasons of trial and difficulty, is known to the country and to the world. He com-prehended all the enormity of treason, and rose to the full dignity of the occasion

* * * We admired and loved him on many accounts, for strong and various reasons We admired his childlike simplicity, his freedom from guile and deceit, his stand and sterling integrity, his kind and for giving temper, his industry and patience his persistent, self-sacrifleing devotion to all the duties of his eminent position. From the least to the greatest, his read ness to hear and consider the cause of the poor and the humble, the suffering, the oppressed; his charity toward those who questioned the correctness of his opinions and the wisdom of his policy; his true and enlarged philanthropy, that knew no difference of color or race, but regarded all men as brethren, -all these things con manded and fixed our admiration, and the admiration of the world, and stamped upor his character and life the unmistakable impress of greatness.—[Extract.]

FUNERAL ORATION BY REV. PHILLIPS

BROOKS, AT PHILADELPHIA. So let him lie here in our midst to-day and let our people go and bend with solen thoughtfulness and look upon his face and read the lessons of his burial. As he paused here on his journey from his West ern home and told us what by the help of God he meant to do, so let him pause upor his way back to his Western grave, and tell us, with a silence more cloquent than words, how bravely, how truly, by the strength of God he did it. God brough him up as he brought David up from the sheep-folds to feed Jacob his people, and Israel his inheritance. He came up in earnestness and faith, and he goes back in triumph. As he pauses here to-day, and from his cold lips bids us bear witness how has met the duty that was laid on him

respect to the remains of their beloved President. Through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, the train passed to New York City, where a magnificent funeral was held; thence along the shore of the Hudson River to Albany, thence westward through the principal cities of New York, Ohio, and northern Indiana, it wended its solemn way, reaching, on the 1st of May, the city of Chicago. Here very the state of the Hudson River to Albany, thence westward through the principal cities of New York, Ohio, and northern Indiana, it wended its solemn way, reaching, on the 1st of May, the city of Chicago. Here very the state of the principal cities of New York Ohio, and northern Indiana, it wended its solemn way, reaching, on the 1st of May, the city of Chicago. Here very the proposed the proposed to this with a faithful and true them prudently with all his power." The Shepherd of the Peoplel that old name that the best rulers ever craved. What ruler ever won it like this dead President of ours? He fed us faithful and true them prudently with all his power." The Shepherd of the Peoplel that old name that the best rulers ever dead President of ours? He fed us faithful and true them prudently with all his power." The Shepherd of the Peoplel that old name that the best rulers ever dead President of ours? He fed us faithful and true them prudently with all his power." The Shepherd of the Peoplel that old name that the best rulers ever won it like this dead President of ours? He fed us faithful and true them prudently with all his power." The Shepherd of the People that old name that the best rulers ever won it like this dead President of ours? He fed us faithful and true them prudently with all his power." The Shepherd of the People that old name that the best rulers ever won it like this dead President of ours? He fed us faithful and true them prudently with all his power." The Shepherd of the People that old name that the best rulers ever won it like this dead President of ours? He fed us faithful and true them prudently with a what can we say out of our full hearts but extensive preparations for funeral obsequies had been made by the thousands who had known him in life, and other thousands who had learned to love him, and now mourned his death.

AT REST IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY.

On the 3d of May the funeral train reached Springfield, where the old friends

BY W. C. BRYANT.

O, slow to smite and swift to spare, Gentle and merciful and just!
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power—a Nation's trust!

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that husbes all,
And speak the anguish of a land That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done: the bond are free: We bear thee to an honored grave, Whose proudest monument shall be The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close Has placed thee with the sons of light, Among the noble host of those Who perished in the cause of Right. (To be continued.)

OVERLAND TO ST. MICHAEL.

A Journey of 1,500 Miles Recently Made by a Lone alaskan Guide.

The journey which Mr. L. L. Bales made in Alaska early this Summer, alone and without firearms, says the New York Sun was an interesting illustration of the feats of travel which a hardy man, accustomed to roughing it, may perform. Bales is an Alaskan guide, and his long experience has given him confidence that he can reach most any part of Alaska he wishes to visit, depending entirely upon

He wanted to go to Nome early in the Summer, so he went up from the south by the overland trail along the coast till he reached the Alaska Peninsula at the neck joining it to the mainland. There he was, almost under the shadow of the splendid Iliamna volcano, without further means of getting north, for he could sledge no longer. The snow had disappeared, but the coast was still choked with ice, and Behring Sea was covered with floes, for the southern limit of the pack is only a little north of the Pribyloff Islands, until about May 15. He could not pack provisions on his back enough to last him for a tramp of 500 miles through the wilderness to the neighborhood of St. Michael, but he could buy a light kyak and make his way by the

rivers that would carry him in the general direction in which he wished to go, so that

what he did. Most of the country through which he traveled is extremely flat except where ranges of hills border some of the river valleys. Owing to this flatness the portages between river systems are very short and easy to cross and sometimes there are no portages at all, for a lake will send its waters in two directions to join two dis-tinct river systems. This fact was very helpful to Bales, who thus made his way from one small river to another in a gen-eral northwest direction till he came to the mouth of the Kwskokwim River. Then he paddled up this river for about 250 miles, advancing now in a general north-east direction, until he came to the point where the Kuskokwim and the Yukon most nearly approach one another. Then he crossed the low-lying country between them, utilizing their little tributaries that nearly run together. At last he reached the Yukon, descended the mighty river to

its mouth and made the mighty river to
its mouth and made the remaining 100
miles of the journey to St. Michael by sea.

Bales traveled 1,500 miles to reach the
military post, that was only 500 miles
away in a straight line, but he made the journey rapidly and brought up in St. Michael some weeks before the arrival of the first steamer from the south.

Our Agricultural Progress. International Monthly.

In spite of steadily increasing competi tion, our export of agricultural products has continued to grow, and a comparison of the figures for the five years ending in 1858 with the five years ending in 1878 shows an increase from an average of \$508,000,000 to \$663,000,000. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1898 were phenomenal, amounting to more than \$858,000,000, while the exports for 1899, though considerably less, have still greatly exceeded the average for the five years ending in 1898.

Much remains to be done, and the application of intelligence to farming must be greatly extended in order to elevate this industry to the place rightly belong-ing to it. In the average yield per acre of many of our principal crops we are still far behind many of the countries of the Old World. Although we lead the world in aggregate wheat production, in yield per acre we are far behind the most enlightened countries of Europe and stand next in order, and but little above, the average attained by the miserable ryot of ndia or the but lately emancipated serf of Russia. In sugar, wines, fruits, hides wool, tobacco and cotton we still imporsillions of dollars' worth of product which we could certainly produce profit-ably at home. Though some of the finest cattle in the world are to be seen in our stockyards, there also are to be seen cattle which cannot be sold at a profit to th grower. Though we make millions of pounds of the best butter and cheese in he world, we still expend time and energ the world, we still expend time and energy in producing tons of stuff hardly worthy the name of butter. Many a dairy herd still exists where loss on the poor cows affacts profits on the good ones. We still have to build up our reputation in many markets where it has suffered by the unscrupulousness of some of our farmers and shippers. We still have to learn the least that the tester and whims of foreign on that the tastes and whims of foreign we are to compete with the intelligent roducers of Denmark, Canada and Au-

The Color of Meat.

In a recent series of articles, published n a German medical journal, Drs. Offe and Rosenquist deal with the opinion thu has been accepted by many that white meats are more suitable for the sick ow-ing to greater digestibility and the pres ence of less uric acid and nitrogenous ex-tractives. This belief is shaken by the analyses made by the medical men referred analyses made by the medical men referred to, which show that while white meats, such as poultry and fish, do in certain cases, as fish and fresh venison, contain less extractive and nitrogenous derivatives. ie average amount does not appreciable differ in dark and white meats, such as poultry, veal, beef, pork, mutton, etc., to make either preferable. They point out that the only way of limiting the ingestion of these deleterious extractive and nitro genous substances is by diminishing the amount of meat taken, rather than by for bidding dark meats. They also asserted that among the extractives present in meat the most important ones are by no means harmful, if taken in small quanti ties, as is ordinarily done. The same holds good as regards the other organic extrac-tives which are nitrogenous.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

The Allies Stoutly Opposed by the Chinese-Moving up the Pei-Ho-Pushing Back the Celestials—Situation of Ministers

ADVANCING ON PERIN.

Owing to the situation at Pekin and the necessity of relieving the Legations, notwithstanding the Chinese Government's threat veiled under the pretense of not being able to control the people should an advance be made on Pekin, preparations for such advance from Tien Tsin went on his people, from the highest to the lowest, from the most privileged down to the most enslaved. "He fed them with a faithful and true heart." Yes, till the last. For at the last, behold him standing with hand reached out to feed the South with Mercy and the North with Charity, and the whole land with Peace, when the Lord, who had sent him, called him, and his work was done.—[Extract.]

HYMN FOR LINCOLN'S FUNERAL IN NEW YORK CITY.

for such advance from Tien Tsin went on busily. But conflicting reports came and little could be gotten out of the situation until the latter part of the week, when a report from Chaffee, on Aug. 2 from Tien Tsin, revealed that he and the forces available under his command had gone to ward Pekin with British and Japanese. The troops of the other nations had not gone forward, but as there was much secrecy about what Chaffee said the reason could not be learned. It was now reported that Chinese Innerial troops and Boxed that Chinese Imperial troops and Box-ers were gathered in hordes a short dis-

tance from Tien Tsin.

Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Even after it was known that some of the allies at least had started conflicting reports continued to come



CAPT. WM. TWIGGS MYERS ommanding American Marines in Pekin. Reported wounded in recent sortie.

as to just when the advance had begun and by whom and the numbers advancing. Just why this was so, when the correspondents were either on the field or could easily be, is not yet revealed. That there was disagreement was revealed, however. Generally speaking, it appeared as if the Americans, British and Japanese favored one plan and the Russians, French and Germans another. However all this may be, it was soon evident that most if not all of the allies had started, for definite news came of fighting, first from two naval officers, dated Aug. 6, that an unofficial engagement had taken place at Peitsang early Sunday morning; that the allies' loss in killed and wounded was 1,200, chiefly Russian and Japanese, and that the Chi nese were retreating. The report had come to these officers unofficially.

Peitsang is a village at the head of tide water on the Pei Ho River, about a dozen

miles beyond Tien Tsin. From the statement in the dispatches



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR E. H. SEYMOUR. Who will probably have charge of the

half hours, it is argued in the Department that either the Chinese must have been heavily intrenched or that there was an immense horde of them, to so stubbornly contest the advance of the 16,000 international troops. It is figured by military experts that a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded on the part of the allies probably means a loss of from three to six times as many by the Chinese.

TREATING WITH THE CELESTIAL. Negotiations between the Chinese Government and our own continued last week almost to a rupture. The Chinese at-tempted to impose conditions of delivery of the Ministers that were altogether ob jectionable. For instance, the Govern-ment wanted to be absolved in advance from the consequences of the attempt to deliver the Ministers and for liability for what has taken place in Pekin. The first stipulation might be regarded as an indi-

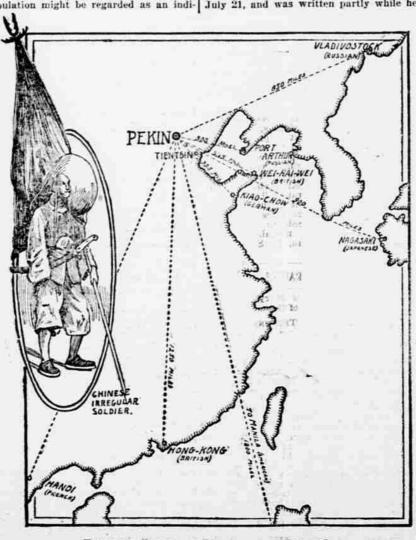
Wu received the cipher dispatch about the 21st instant, he found that it contained a cipher within a cipher. The Governor of Shantung transmitted with the mes-sage a message from the Tsung li Yamen, which in turn transmitted Minister Con-ger's message. The latter was in the State Department cipher; the former in the Chinese official cipher, When Mr. Wu, the Chinese official telepher, when all You, in deciphering the message, reached the end of the Tsung li Yamen's message of transmittal, he was unaware of the fact and thought that the several groups of figures following were a portion of the Tsung li Yamen message. As a matter of the initial words of Min.

> etc., Mr. Conger's message really began: "We have been for a month in the British INTERESTING STORY FROM PEKIN. The Pekin representative of the London Times is regarded as a very reliable correspondent, and his story of doings in Pekin is most interesting. Dr. Morrison has been through the entire siege, and is

they were the initial words of Min-

ister Conger's message, and they were un-decipherable by Mr. Wu because they

were in the State Department cipher. In-stead of beginning "In British Legation,"



FOREIGN BASES IN RELATION TO PEKIN,

The Wing Piano

The usual way to buy a piano is from a retail dealer or agent. We do not sell our pianos in this way. We supply our pianos direct from our factory to retail purchasers. We do not employ a STYLE 29. CONCERT GRAND UPRIGHT single salesman or agent, and we have no No other Piano made equals this in style and design of case

salesroom except our factory. We transact all of our business and ship all of our pianos direct from our factory. As our expenses are small, a very small profit pays us. No matter how far away you live, our

improved system of doing business makes it actually more convenient and more satisfactory to buy a piano from us than to buy one from a local dealer in your own town or city. Over 30,000 Wing Pianos have been man-

ufactured and sold in 32 years (since 1868). Every Wing Piano is guaranteed for twelve (12) years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship or material.

ALBERT DRAEGERT,

Everyone who intends to purchase a piano should have our complete catalogue. We send it free on request.

FREIGHT PREPAID. We will send SENT ON TRIAL I should like to say a few words about your planes and manner of doing busi-ness. No one is doing themselves justice in not availing themselves of your this piano or your choice of 23 other Wing Pianos on trial, to any part of the United States, all freights paid by us. We will allow ample time for a thorough examination and trial in the home, and availing themselves of y most liberal terms. tone, touch and durabl if the piano is not entirely satisfactory in every respect we will take it back at our own expense. There is no risk or expense to the person ordering the piano. of your pianos cannot be questioned. The instru-No money is sent to us in advance, we pay all freights. ental attachment please very one who hears it and THE INSTRUMENTAL ATTACHMENT fects which cannot be

imitates perfectly the tones of the Mandolin, Guitar, Harp, Zither and Banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by a parlor orchestra. The original instrumental attach-

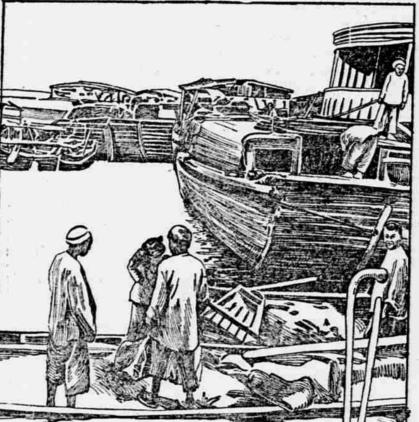
ment has been patented by us and it cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it. For price and terms of payment on Wing Piano-write us.

Old instruments taken in exchange. 200-202 E. 12th Street.

WING & SON NEW YORK

The piano I bought of you in December is giving us the very best of satisfaction. In tone, touch and workmanship it is certainly extra fine. The strangest part of it seems to be that you can sell such an instrument for such a low price.

F. D. GREEN,
Perry, Lake County, Ohio.



A GLIMPSE OF THE PEI-HO AT TEIN TSIN.

doing well. Seven Americans have been

"All the Ministers and members of the

The dispatch ends as follows:

Wanted: Another Chinese Gordon.

In a statesmanlike discussion of the Chinese troubles, in Success, Col. Charles

at all hazards. I mean that we must send ships and armed men, soldiers and ma-

rines, and that they must kill and over-come the Boxers. Fortunately, we still hold the Philippines, and we can reach Tien Tsin from Manila in six days. Unless

the Chinese Government puts down this insurrection the foreigners must do it.

There is no alternative, and the issue mus-

we are forming a coalition with the other powers. The ghost of non-intervention is

Keeping Even.

Washington Eccning Star.

was confined to bed by illness. He says | severely wounded, and Capt. Myers, who n part: There has been a cessation of hostili- killed. ties here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no re-laxation of vigilance. The Chinese sol-"All the Ministers and members of the Legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the com-munity is excellent, and we are content-edly awaiting relief. liers continue to strengthen the barricades fround the besieged area, and also the bat-"The Chinese undermined the French Legation, which is now a ruin, but the French Minister (M. Pichon) was not prescries on top of the Imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ent, having fled for protection to the British Legation on the first day of the

The main bodies of the Imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the



commanding British contingent in forces advancing on Pekin.

come in, and the condition of the besieged publicly denounce that doctrine. There would be greater indignation against him improving. The wounded are doing than there is against the plain American cell. Our hospital arrangements are adcitizen who intimates that, in considering the Philippine question, it is not immoral to take into consideration the fact that a mirable, and 150 through the hospital. 150 cases have passed

"On July 18 another decree made a complete about-face, due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, which was attributed prudent. It must not be understood that German Minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands, although we are forming a coalition with the other there is no doubt that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an Imperial officer, as the survivor,

powers. The ghost of non-intervention is still powerful enough to prevent this consummation. In mere military matters our soldiers may be compelled to act with the troops of the powers; but when the war is over we will stand alone, if need be, against the grim specter of partition. Chinese Gordon put down the Taiping rebellion, marching at the head of the Ever Victorious Army, with his little cane in his hand. Let us hope that this crisis will produce another foreigner as great and good and brave as he was." Herr Cordes, can testify.
"The force besieging the Legation consists of the Imperial troops under Gen. Tung Lu and Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in Imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bomdecrees, although it has consisted in bom-barding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the Legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot, and expanding bullets.

"The Chinese throughout, with char-acteristic treachery, posted proclamations assuring us protection, and, the same night, they made a general attack in the

"Why don't you economize?" asked the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei Tang
Cathedral. The wounded number 138, including the American Surgeon Lippitt,

"I have economized," answered Meandering Mike. "I started out wit nothin'
an' I've helt right on to it."

There are 21,659 miles of railways open in Great Britain and Ireland, as against 186,396 miles in the United States, giving a ratio in round figures of 1 to 9. The number of locomotives is 19,825 and 36,-234 respectively, or rather more than one-

English and American Railreads.



STORM RYE WHISKEY FULL QUART \$2.10 BOTTLES EXPRESS PREPAID

The Same Canteen Charm.



No. 120.-The famous poem, "We Drank from the Same Canteen," has a fitting memento carried by thousands of veterans in the gold charm represented in the accompanying illustration. It is of rolled gold plate, and will wear for years. We send it, postpaid, to any address, for \$L

G. A. R. Badge Charm. No. 292.-This



charm is an exact reproduction in gold plate of the official G.A.R. badge. The colors of the original are reproduced in enamel upon the gold. It is a beautiful charm and is worn by thousands because it is more convenient than the heavy bronze badge, which need only be worn upon occasions of ceremony. This beautiful charm is sent free, postpaid,

to any address for \$1.75. G.A.R. Sleeve-Buttons.



have secured a pair of these cuff-buitons, which we have made especially for our use as a premium. They are gold plate and the emblematic device is shown in the illustration. They are not cheap stuff, and every veteran hould have a pair. They are sent, postpaid, to any address,

Thousands of our

subscribers during

The Veteran's Charm. No. 291.-This



beautiful charm for the watch-chain is made of rolled-gold. and is an exact reproduction of the bronze pendant of the official G.A.R. hadge inclosed in a circle, as shown in the cut. It is beantifully enameled, and is very popular among the old sol-

diers, and is sent free, postpaid, for only \$1. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.